

ORD

5. Mandate; precept; command.
Give order to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*
If the lords of the council iſſued out any order againſt them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to their houſes, preſently ſome nobleman deputed by the tables publiſhed a proteſtation againſt thoſe orders and proclamations. *Clarendon.*
Upon this new fright, an order was made by both houſes for diſarming all the papists in England; upon which, and the like orders, though ſeldom any thing was after done, yet it ſerved to keep up the apprehenſions in the people, of dangers and deſigns, and to diſincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*
I have received an order under your hand for a thouſand pounds in words at length. *Tatler, N^o. 60.*
6. Rule; regulation.
The church hath authority to eſtabliſh that for an order at one time, which at another time it may aboliſh, and in both do well. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
7. Regular government.
The night, their number, and the ſudden aſt
Would daſh all order, and proteſt their faſt. *Daniel.*
8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour.
Elves,
The ſeveral chairs of order look you ſcower,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious ſlow'r. *Shakeſp.*
Princes many times make themſelves deſires, and let their hearts upon toys; ſometimes upon a building; ſometimes upon erecting of an order. *Bacon.*
She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the nobleſt order gave the name. *Dryden.*
By ſhining marks, diſtinguiſh'd they appear,
And various orders various enſigns bear. *Granville.*
9. A rank, or claſs.
The king commanded the high prieſt and the prieſts of the ſecond order, to bring forth out of the temple all the veſſels. *2 Kings xxiii. 4.*
Th' Almighty ſeeing,
From his tranſcendent ſeat the faints among,
To thoſe bright orders utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*
10. A religious fraternity.
Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our order to aſſociate me,
Here viſiting the ſick. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.*
11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical ſtate.
If the faults of men in orders are only to be judged among themſelves, they are all in ſome ſort parties. *Dryden.*
Having in his youth made a good progreſs in learning, that he might dedicate himſelf more intirely to religion he entered into holy orders, and in a few years became renowned for his ſanctity of life. *Addiſon's Spectator, N^o. 164.*
12. Means to an end.
Virgins muſt remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in order to the purity of the ſoul; for in the ſame degree that virgins live more ſpiritually than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
We ſhould behave reverently towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly towards men; and in order to the better diſcharge of theſe duties, we ſhould govern ourſelves in the uſe of ſenſual delights, with temperance. *Tillotſon, Sermon 6.*
The beſt knowledge is that which is of greateſt uſe in order to our eternal happineſs. *Tillotſon, Sermon 1.*
What we ſee is in order only to what we do not ſee; and both theſe ſtates muſt be joined together. *Atterbury.*
One man purſues power in order to wealth, and another wealth in order to power, which laſt is the ſafer way, and generally followed. *Swift's Exam. N^o. 27.*
13. Meaſures; care.
It were meet you ſhould take ſome order for the ſoldiers, which are now firſt to be diſcharged and diſpoſed of ſome way; which may otherwiſe grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from. *Spencer on Ireland.*
Provide me ſoldiers, *Shakeſp.*
Whilſt I take order for mine own affairs.
The money promiſed unto the king, he took no order for, albeit Soſtratus required it. *2 Mac. iv. 27.*
If any of the family be diſtreſſed, order is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*
14. [In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, eſpecially thoſe of a column; ſo as to form one beautiful whole: or order is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five orders of columns; three of which are Greek, viz. the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, viz. the tuſcan and compoſite. The whole is compoſed of two parts at leaſt, the column and the entablature, and of four

ORD

parts at the moſt; where there is a pedefal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedefal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the baſe, the ſhaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the ſeveral orders.
In the tuſcan order, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters is meant the thickneſs of the ſhaft at the bottom, the pedefal having two; the column with baſe and capital, ſeven; and the entablature one and three quarters.
In the doric order, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedefal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two.
In the ionic order, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedefal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths.
In the corinthian order, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pedefal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two.
In the compoſite order, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedefal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two.
In a columnnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or ſpace between columns in the tuſcan order, is four diameters. In the doric order, two and three quarters; in the ionic order, two and a quarter; in the corinthian order, two; and in the compoſite order, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*
To ORDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct.
To him that ordereth his converſation aright, will I ſhew the ſalvation of God. *Pſ. l. 23.*
As the ſun when it ariſeth in the heaven, ſo is the beauty of a good wife in the ordering of her houſe. *Eccles. xxvii. 16.*
Thou haſt ordered all in meaſure, number, and weight. *Wisd. xi. 20.*
Bias being aſked how a man ſhould order his life? answered, as if a man ſhould live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*
2. To manage; to procure.
The kitchen clerk that hight digeſtion,
Did order all the cates in ſeemly wiſe. *Fairy Queen.*
3. To methodiſe; to diſpoſe ſtudy.
Theſe were the orderings of them in their ſervice, to come into the houſe of the Lord. *1 Chron. xxiv. 19.*
4. To direct; to command.
5. To ordain to ſacerdotal function.
The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime againſt ſuch as are to be ordered. *Whiſt.*
ORDERER. *n. f.* [from order.] One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates.
That there ſhould be a great diſpoſer and orderer of all things, a wife rewarder and puniſher of good and evil, haſt appeared ſo equitable to men, that they have concluded it neceſſary. *Suckling.*
ORDERLESS. *adj.* [from order.] Diſorderly; out of rule.
All form is formleſs, order orderleſs,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakeſp.*
ORDERLINESS. *n. f.* [from order.] Regularity; methodicalneſs.
ORDERLY. *adj.* [from order.]
1. Methodical; regular.
The book requireth but orderly reading. *Hooker.*
2. Not tumultuous; well regulated.
Balfour, by an orderly and well-governed march, paſſed in the king's quarters without any conſiderable loſs, to a place of ſafety. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
3. According with eſtabliſhed method.
As for the orders eſtabliſhed, ſith the law of nature, of God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till orderly judgment of deciſion be given againſt it, it is but juſtice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker's Pref.*
A clergy reformed from popery in ſuch a manner, as happily to preſerve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worſhip, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and orderly methods, free from thoſe confuſions and tumults that elſewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*
ORDERLY. *adv.* [from order.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.
All parts of knowledge have been thought by wiſe men to be then moſt orderly delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their firſt original. *Hooker, b. i.*
Aſk him his name, and orderly proceed *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
To ſwear him.
Make it orderly and well, *Shakeſp.*
According to the faſhion of the time.
It is walled with brick and ſtone, intermixed orderly. *Sandy.*
How ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtified by the occuſion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite ſtore, ſo orderly keep their cells without any alteration of ſite. *Glauville.*
In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior ſmaller veſſels act

ORD

orderly and duly, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South's Sermon.*
O'RDINABLE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.
All the ways of oeconomy God hath uſed toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that courſe of living which is moſt perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God ordinable to eternal bliſs. *Hamm.*
O'RDINAL. *adj.* [ordinalis, Fr. ordinalis, Lat.] Noting order: as, ſecond, third.
The moon's age is thus found; add to the epact the day of the month and the ordinal number of that month from March incluſive, becauſe the epact begins at March, and the ſum of thoſe, caſting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariſeth, is the age of the moon. *Halder.*
O'RDINAL. *n. f.* [ordinal, Fr. ordinale, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainſ.*
O'RDINANCE. *n. f.* [ordinance, French.]
1. Law; rule; preſcript.
It ſeemeth hard to plant any found ordinance, or reduce them to a civil government; ſince all their ill cuſtoms are permitted unto them. *Spencer on Ireland.*
Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true ſucceders of each royal houſe,
By God's fair ordinance conjoin together! *Shakeſp.*
2. Obſervance commanded.
One ordinance ought not to exclude the other, much leſs to diſparage the other, and leaſt of all to undervalue that which is the moſt eminent. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment.
Things created to ſhew bare heads,
When one but of my ordinance ſtood up,
To ſpeak of peace or war. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
4. A canon. It is now generally written for diſtinction ordinance; its derivation is not certain.
Caves and womb vaultages of France,
Shall chide your treſpaſs and return your mock,
In ſecond accent to his ordinance. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*
O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from ordinary.]
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method.
We are not to look that the church ſhould change her public laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged ordinarily, and commonly fitteſt for the whole, although it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be found inconvenient. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 12.*
Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they ordinarily reſend, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*
2. Commonly; uſually.
The inſtances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but ſuch as are not ſo ordinarily ſuſpected. *Glauv.*
Prayer ought to be more than ordinarily fervent and vigorous before the ſacrament. *South's Sermons.*
O'RDINARY. *adj.* [ordinarius, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular.
Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws obſerved in the ordinary forms of juſtice, they are not ſufficient to ſecure any rights to the people; becauſe they may be diſpenſed with. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
The handling ordinary means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means ſhould be able to do it. *Atterbury.*
2. Common; uſual.
Yet did the only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, ſince the worſt was paſt, ſhe would attend a further occaſion, leaſt over much haſte might ſeem to proceed of the ordinary miſtake between ſiſters in law. *Sidney.*
It is ſufficient that Moſes have the ordinary credit of an hiſtorian given him. *Tillotſon, Sermon 1.*
This designation of the perſon our author is more than ordinary obliged to take care of, becauſe he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itſelf, ſacred. *Locke.*
There is nothing more ordinary than children's receiving into their minds propoſitions from their parents; which being ſtaffed by degrees, are at laſt, whether true or falſe, riveted there. *Locke.*
Method is not leſs requiſite in ordinary converſation, than in writing. *Addiſon's Spectator, N^o. 476.*
3. Mean; of low rank.
Theſe are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the ordinary fort of men; theſe are the very ſteps ye have trodden, and the manifeſt degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that ſchool. *Hooker.*
Men of common capacity, and but ordinary judgment, are not able to diſcern what things are fitteſt for each kind and ſtate of regiment. *Hooker, b. i. f. 10.*
Every ordinary reader, upon the publiſhing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn ſeveral paſſages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addiſon.*
My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after ſome time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addiſon's Spectator, N^o. 488.*

ORE

You will wonder how ſuch an ordinary fellow as Wood, could get his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*
4. Ugly; not handſome: as ſhe is an ordinary woman. *Swift.*
O'RDINARY. *n. f.*
1. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.
The evil will
Of all their pariſhioners they had conſtrain'd,
Who to the ordinary of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*
If fault be in theſe things any where juſtly found, law hath referred the whole diſpoſition and redreſs thereof to the ordinary of the place. *Hooker, b. v. f. 12.*
2. Settled eſtabliſhment.
Spain had no other wars ſave thoſe which were grown into an ordinary; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and conſtant office.
Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be his cup-bearer at large; and the ſummer following he was admitted in ordinary. *Wott.*
4. Regular price of a meal.
Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the ſeaſt;
And for his ordinary pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
5. A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.
They reckon all their errors for accompliſhments; and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-houſe, or a gaming ordinary, are produced as flowers of ſtyle. *Swift.*
To ORDINATE. *v. a.* [ordinatus, Latin.]
1. To appoint.
Finding how the certain right did ſtand,
With full conſent this man did ordinate
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*
O'RDINATE. *adj.* [ordinatus, Lat.] Regular; methodical.
Ordinate figures are ſuch as have all their ſides, and all their angles equal. *Ray on the Creation.*
ORDINATION. *n. f.* [ordinatio, Lat. from ordinate.]
1. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency.
Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happineſs and miſery of life reſpectively. *Norris.*
2. The act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.
Though ordained by Arian biſhops, his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*
St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entruſted with a large diocceſe under the immediate government of their reſpective elders; and thoſe deriving authority from his ordination. *South.*
O'RDINANCE. *n. f.* [This was anciently written more frequently ordinance; but ordinance is uſed for diſtinction.] Cannon; great guns.
Have I not heard great ordinance in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the ſkies? *Shakeſp.*
When a ſhip ſeels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking looſe of ordinance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*
There are examples now of wounded perſons that have roared for anguiſh and torment at the diſcharge of ordinance, though at a very great diſtance. *Bentley's Sermon.*
ORDONNANCE. *n. f.* [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.
O'RDURE. *n. f.* [ordure, French; from ordus, Lat. Skinner.] Dung; filth.
Gard'ners with ordure hide thoſe roots
That ſhall firſt ſpring and be moſt delicate. *Shakeſp.*
Working upon human ordure, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis*. *Brown.*
We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſteamy ordures of the ſtage. *Dryden.*
Renew'd by ordure's lymphathetick force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the courſe, *Pope.*
Vig'rous he riſes.
ORE. *n. f.* [ore, or opa, Saxon; orr, Dutch, a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its mineral ſtate.
Round about him lay on every ſide,
Great heaps of gold that never would be ſpent;
Of which ſome were rude ore not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Fairy Queen.*
They would have brought them the gold ore aboard their ſhips. *Raleigh's Apology.*
A hill not far,
Shone with a gloſſy ſcurf, undoubted ſign
That in his womb was hid metallic ore,
The work of ſulphur. *Milton's Paradise Loſt, b. i.*
Who have labour'd more
To ſearch the treaſures of the Roman ſtore,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer ore? *Roscommen.*
We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden ore lies mixt with common ſand. *Dryden.*
Thoſe who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time digeſts the yet imperfect ore,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*
Thoſe